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.04; snout length .11; mandible .16; interorbital .12; pectoral base .075; length .18; ventral .125; 3rd dorsal spine .085; 5th dorsal ray .11; last .037; 5th anal ray .12; last .037; soft dorsal base .25; anal base .16; depth of caudal peduncle .085; width .07; dorsal rays XIII, II 17; anal II 13; pores in lateral line .126; scales from lateral line obliquely forward and upward to dorsal insertion 30, downward and backward to anal 51; pectoral rays 19; branchiostegals 7.

WILL F. THOMPSON,
British Columbia Fisheries Dept.

ANOTHER RECORD FOR *ASCAPHUS* *TRUEI* STEJNEGER.

There have been, to the writer's knowledge, but two additional records for the American Bell Toad, *Ascaphus truei*, since the report of the capture of the single original specimen (the type of a new genus and the only member of the family *Discoglossidae* known from the Western Hemisphere). The type was found nineteen years ago at Humptulips, Chehalis County, in southwestern Washington. In 1906 the species was discovered on the southeast slope of Mount Ranier at an altitude of 6,000 feet, and was taken later on the same mountain at 4,861 feet altitude on the southwest side.¹

Dr. A. C. Chandler of the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon, has recently sent the writer a specimen of *Ascaphus truei* taken in Oregon. Dr. Chandler's specimen was captured on Red Creek in the Santiam National Forest, Linn County, Oregon, at an altitude of 3,000 feet. The district is a heavily forested one; and trees common in the locality are Douglas Fir, Coast Hemlock and *Pinus monticola*. The "toad" was found at the edge of the creek which is here a cold, swift mountain-stream.

Judging from the cartilaginous condition of the limb bones and the skull-roof and the small size the

¹Van Denburgh, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, 3, 1912, pp. 259-264.

specimen is an immature. Its measurements are: total length 26 millimeters, "tail" one millimeter, hind limb 39, hind foot 18, overlap of heels behind anus 4, head width 9, length of parotoid 7, width of parotoid 2.7. The specimen agrees in all but minor points with descriptions of *truei*. There is a gular fold across the chest. The color in alcohol is uniform, dark, slaty grey above, without any traces of darker markings, and including the top of the head anterior to the eyes. The snout has a lighter Y-shaped median, vertical band between the two darker spots about the nostrils. Below the eye is another dark area separated from the nasal patch by a lighter spot. The underparts are dusky yellow and a continuation of this color is seen in a light band across the shoulder. The numerous small tubercles on the back are each tipped with white.

CHARLES L. CAMP,
New York, N. Y.

SOME AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES FROM BUCK'S COUNTY, PENN- SYLVANIA.

While working over the collections of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the following records were noticed. As no list of these animals has ever been given for this section, all the species are included.

Hemidactylium scutatum, Fallsington; *Plethodon erythronotus*, Woodbourne; *Spelerpes bislineatus*, Hulmeville; *S. ruber*, Woodbourne and Hulmeville; *Desmognathus fusca*, Bristol, Hulmeville, Woodbourne and Wycombe; *Bufo americanus*, Bristol, Pigeon Swamp, Cash Ledge, Tullytown, White's Island, Langhorne, Wycombe, Doylestown; *Pseudacris triseriatus*, Kintnersville; *Acris gryllus crepitans*, Bristol, Edgely, Badger Island, Rocky Woods, Penn Manor, Scott's Creek, Edison, Woodbourne, Doylestown; *Hyla pickeringii*, Bristol, Tullytown, Scott's